

## Grade 5.1.1 Comprehension Maze

### Earthquake Terror

As *Earthquake Terror* begins, Jonathan and his sister Abby are camping with their parents on Magpic Island. When their mother breaks her ankle, **(their, she, hurting)** father must rush her to the **(room, injury, hospital)**. Jonathan stays behind on the island **(when, with, while)** Abby, who uses a walker, and **(my, their, then)** dog, Moose.

Not long after the **(storming, incident, parents)** leave, Moose begins pacing back and **(back, under, forth)**, barking loudly, and shaking the way **(someone, he, vibrations)** does during a thunderstorm. Jonathan notices **(how, when, people)** quiet everything is—no birds chirping, **(no, tons, loudly)** leaves moving.

Suddenly, there is a **(dog, loud, music)** noise in the distance. Jonathan feels **(like, a, feelings)** jolt and falls forward. He feels **(the, scared, that)** ground moving underneath him. It's an **(storm, volcano, earthquake)!**

Jonathan feels as if he's riding **(along, a, an)** surfboard. He and Abby both fall, **(even, and, by)** she loses her walker. Thinking about **(her, the, where)** earthquake drills that he practices in **(his, school, sports)** every year, Jonathan tells Abby to **(scream, climb, put)** her hands over her head. He **(tries, believes, and)** to crawl over to her but **(isn't, can't, had)** keep his balance. Everything is moving, **(Abby, Moose, I)** is screaming. Moose is barking, and **(the, we, while)** earth sounds like a pounding drum. **(A, Under, My)** huge redwood falls, just missing Jonathan **(by, between, beside)** a few feet. It lands on **(me, another, while)** fallen tree.

Then, as quickly as **(we, lights, it)** started, everything stops. Jonathan isn't sure **(how, why, believing)** long the earthquake lasted. Everything is **(quiet, silence, trembling)** again. The children come out from **(the, under, school)** the tree. They are both okay, **(Jonathan, because, except)** for a few cuts. They know **(when, that, Moose)** they are lucky to be alive.

Total Correct: \_\_\_\_\_

## Grade 5.1.2 Comprehension Maze

### Eye of the Storm: Chasing Storms with Warren Faidley

*Eye of the Storm* is about storm chaser and weather photographer Warren Faidley. Faidley crosses the United States each **(daily, year, decade)** following lightning storms, hurricanes, and tornadoes **(from, when, to)** capture them on film for his **(photo, album, colored)** agency, Weatherstock. He became world-famous after **(climbing, photographing, win)** a lightning bolt that was the **(funniest, closest, far)** ever filmed.

Faidley follows weather **(patterns, channels, challenges)** that happen at the same time, **(were, how, in)** the same areas, every year. In **(front, the, as)** summer, he stays near Arizona to **(photograph, drawing, flash)**, lightning storms in the desert. In **(sent, thing, the)** spring, he travels to Tornado alley, **(which, before, this)** includes northern Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, and **(Maple, storms, Missouri)**. Faidley spends about six weeks there, **(singing, see, tracking)** thunderstorms and looking for tornadoes. His **(foot, truck, hearing)** Shadow Chaser, has a video camera, **(box, radios, channeled)** scanners, emergency flashing lights, electronic equipment, **(and, where, is)** a lot of maps.

Faidley writes **(about, through, in)** his diary about what happened one **(shinning, May, jump)** day in Texas. For the first **(time, part, competition)** of the day, he and his **(Ernie, partner, commenting)** Tom Willett, listen to weather reports **(while, skip, and)** go to the National Weather Service **(for, during, station)** updates, to predict where the storms **(will, build, die)** be.

Faidley and Willett drive north **(pole, toward, sideways)** a spot where a funnel cloud **(popped, black, has)** been reported. After a few close **(birds, calls, storming)**, they see a white funnel cloud **(dancing, coming, climb)** down. When it touches the ground, **(it, taps, Willett)** becomes a tornado.

Faidley sets up **(top, our, his)** camera and takes pictures. There are **(a, two, favorite)** huge storms coming together and creating **(thick, running, more)** tornadoes in the area. Through the **(doorway, storming, evening)**, the storm chasers follow the storms **(into, get, bye)** Oklahoma. Soon, it gets too dark **(when, to, may)** take any more photos. By the **(finally, dawn, end)** of the day they have seen **(a, light, many)** total of seven tornadoes! Fortunately, there **(although, are, thundered)** no reports of any injuries.

Total Correct: \_\_\_\_\_

## Grade 5.1.3 Comprehension Maze

### Volcanoes

The nonfiction selection *Volcanoes* discusses volcanoes in myth and legend, and then explains how volcanoes form and what causes them to erupt, or pour out lava and ash.

The earth is made up of **(small, layers, many)** of rock. The top layers are **(on, there, called)** the earth's crust. Deep below the **(sun, crust, an)** it is hot enough to melt **(some, ice, a)** of the rock, forming magma. Volcanoes **(begin, form, and)** where there are cracks or holes **(in, beside, broken)** the crust. Magma pushes up through **(the, one, holes)** cracks, causing an eruption. The hot **(magma, sunny, rock)** that pours out is called lava. **(Quicken, The, When)** the lava cools, it hardens into **(nails, rock, is)**. Thick lava that moves slowly hardens **(into, while, because)** sharp rocks. Thin lava that moves **(thickly, quickly, when)** forms smooth rocks.

The earth's crust **(moves, is, layer)** broken into huge pieces called plates. **(A, Most, We)** volcanoes erupt in places where two **(lines, plates, begin)** come together, especially along the rim **(during, surface, of)** the Pacific Ocean. There are underwater **(fish, sinking, volcanoes)**, too. When they erupt, they can **(grow, breathe, it)** high enough to stick up out **(the, of, my)** the ocean and form islands, like **(some, Surtsey, Hello)** in Iceland and Mauna Loa in Hawaii.

**(When, There, Liking)** are four different types of volcanoes. **(Summer, Shield, red)** volcanoes, like Mauna Loa, have gentle **(slipping, slopes, stops)**. Cinder cone volcanoes look like upside-down **(snowing, ice, grape)** cream cones. Most volcanoes are composite **(or, in, buildings)** strato-volcanoes. They are formed when lava **(covers, laying, rock)** layers of cinder and ash. The **(finally, last, is)** kind of volcano is a dome **(volcano, form, sinking)**. Its thick lava creates a steep, dome-like **(zag, shape, covering)**.

When volcanoes do not erupt anymore, **(we, they, anything)** are considered extinct. An example is **(Crime, Crater, an)** Lake in Oregon.

The explosion of **(thunder, Mount, Mike)** St. Helens in 1980 shows how **(fun, destructive, they)** an eruption can be. But volcanic **(volume, eruptions, vibration)** can also create new mountains, islands, **(and, while, under)** soil.

Total Correct: \_\_\_\_\_